

No.

200000121



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Golden's Foundation Seeds I. I. C.

Whereas, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO IS, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC REPLENISHMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE RIGHT TO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR IMPORTING IT, OR EXPORTING IT, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE PURPOSE, OR USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT VARIETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED BY THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT. (84 STAT. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321 ET SEQ.)

CORN, FIELD

'LH287'

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Plant Variety Protection Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this thirtieth day of January, in the year two thousand two.



Attest:

Paul M. Zander

Commissioner
Plant Variety Protection Office
Agricultural Marketing Service

Arthur C. ...

Secretary of Agriculture

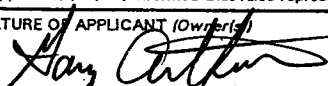
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION - PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICATE

(Instructions and information collection burden statement on reverse)

The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995

Application is required in order to determine if a plant variety protection certificate is to be issued (7 U.S.C. 2421). Information is held confidential until certificate is issued (7 U.S.C. 2426).

1. NAME OF APPLICANT(S) (as it is to appear on the Certificate)		2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER	3. VARIETY NAME
HOLDEN'S FOUNDATION SEEDS L.L.C.		Ex4674	LH287
4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP Code, and Country)		5. TELEPHONE (include area code)	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY PVPO NUMBER 0000121
503 S. MAPLEWOOD AVENUE PO BOX 839 WILLIAMSBURG, IA 52361		(319)668-1100	
7. GENUS AND SPECIES NAME		6. FAX (include area code)	FILING DATE
ZEA MAYS		(319)668-2453	1/7/00
8. CROP KIND NAME (Common name)		FILING AND EXAMINATION FEE:	
CORN, FIELD		\$ 2450.00	
10. IF THE APPLICANT NAMED IS NOT A "PERSON", GIVE FORM OF ORGANIZATION (corporation, partnership, association, etc.) (Common name):		CERTIFICATION FEE:	
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY		\$ 320.00	
11. IF INCORPORATED, GIVE STATE OF INCORPORATION		DATE	
		1/22/02	
13. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT REPRESENTATIVE(S), IF ANY, TO SERVE IN THIS APPLICATION AND RECEIVE ALL PAPERS		14. TELEPHONE (include area code)	
MR. MARK ARMSTRONG HOLDEN'S FOUNDATION SEEDS L.L.C. 503 S. MAPLEWOOD AVENUE PO BOX 839 WILLIAMSBURG, IA 52361		(319)668-1100	
16. CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH ATTACHMENT SUBMITTED (Follow instructions on reverse)		15. FAX (include area code)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhibit A. Origin and Breeding History of the Variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhibit B. Statement of Distinctness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhibit C. Objective Description of the Variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhibit D. Additional Description of the Variety (Optional) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhibit E. Statement of the Basis of the Applicant's Ownership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voucher Sample (2,500 viable untreated seeds or, for tuber propagated varieties verification that tissue culture will be deposited and maintained in an approved public repository) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Filing and Examination Fee (\$2,450), made payable to "Treasurer of the United States" (Mail to PVPO)		(319)668-2453	
17. DOES THE APPLICANT SPECIFY THAT SEED OF THIS VARIETY BE SOLD BY VARIETY NAME ONLY, AS A CLASS OF CERTIFIED SEED? (See Section 83(a) of the Plant Variety Protection Act)			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (If "yes," answer items 18 and 19 below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO (If "no," go to item 20)			
18. DOES THE APPLICANT SPECIFY THAT SEED OF THIS VARIETY BE LIMITED AS TO NUMBER OF GENERATIONS?		19. IF "YES" TO ITEM 18, WHICH CLASSES OF PRODUCTION BEYOND BREEDER SEED	
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<input type="checkbox"/> FOUNDATION <input type="checkbox"/> REGISTERED <input type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIED	
20. HAS THE VARIETY OR A HYBRID PRODUCED FROM THE VARIETY BEEN RELEASED, USED, OFFERED FOR SALE, OR MARKETED IN THE U.S. OR OTHER COUNTRIES?			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES (If "yes," give names of countries and dates) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			
21. The applicant(s) declare that a viable sample of basic seed of the variety will be furnished with application and will be replenished upon request in accordance with such regulations as may be applicable, or for a tuber propagated variety a tissue culture will be deposited in a public repository and maintained for the duration of the certificate.			
The undersigned applicant(s) is(are) the owner(s) of this sexually reproduced or tuber propagated plant variety, and believe(s) that the variety is new, distinct, uniform, and stable as required in Section 42, and is entitled to protection under the provisions of Section 42 of the Plant Variety Protection Act.			
Applicant(s) is(are) informed that false representation herein can jeopardize protection and result in penalties.			
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (Owner(s))		SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT (Owner(s))	
			
NAME (Please print or type)		NAME (Please print or type)	
GARY ARTHUR			
CAPACITY OR TITLE	DATE	CAPACITY OR TITLE	DATE
PRESIDENT	1/3/00		

Origin and Breeding History of the Inbred

Exhibit A

LH287 was developed from the single cross of LH212Ht x LH185 by selfing and using the pedigree system of plant breeding. Yield, stalk quality, root quality, disease tolerance, late plant greenness, late plant intactness, ear retention, pollen shedding ability, silking ability and corn borer tolerance were the criteria used to determine the rows from which ears were selected during the development of LH287.

LH212Ht and LH185 the progenitors of LH287, are both proprietary field corn inbred lines of Holden's Foundation Seeds, LLC, of Williamsburg, Iowa. In 1991, Holden's applied for plant variety protection of LH212Ht. On December 31, 1992, LH212Ht was awarded certificate #9100070. A utility patent #5,276,260 issued by the United States Patent Office on January 4, 1994 also protects LH212Ht. In 1993, Holden's applied for plant variety protection of LH185. On February 28, 1995 LH185 was awarded certificate #9400036. A utility patent #5,416,261 issued by the United States Patent Office on March 16, 1995 also protects LH185. Also enclosed is a copy of a letter from the USDA Seed Branch confirming that no other field corn inbreds have been named, 'LH287'.

On the following pages are a summary and description of the development of LH287. Also included are copies of pages from Holden's Foundation Seeds, LLC nursery books. The rows associated with the development of LH287 have been highlighted. Please note the "Ht" designation following LH212 has been dropped for convenience from the nursery book pages.

LH287 has shown uniformity and stability for all traits described in Exhibit C. It has been self-pollinated and ear-rowed a sufficient number of generations, with careful attention to uniformity of plant type to ensure homozygosity and phenotypic stability. The line has been increased both by hand (Iowa 1997 and 1998) and sibbed in isolated production fields (Hawaii 1999 and Iowa 1999) with continued observations for uniformity. Terry J. Foley, the originating plant breeder, has observed LH287 all four generations it has been increased. The line is uniform, stable and no variant traits have been observed or are anticipated in LH287.

Origin and Breeding History of the Inbred 200000121
 LH287=Ex4674=LH212 x LH185

<u>Field/Row</u>	<u>Pedigree</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year</u>
Collingwood	LH287	Iowa	1999
16	LH287	Hawaii	1999
26830-26839	Ex4674	Iowa	1998
18807	LH212 x LH185 @7	Iowa	1997
1698	LH212 x LH185 @6	Iowa	1996
12628	LH212 x LH185 @5	Hawaii	1996
8996	LH212 x LH185 @4	Iowa	1995
2100	LH212 x LH185 @3	Hawaii	1995
10107	LH212 x LH185 @2	Iowa	1994
3178	LH212 x LH185 @1	Hawaii	1994
44486	LH212 x LH185 @0	Iowa	1993
34439	LH212	Hawaii	1993
34436	LH185		

Novelty Statement

Exhibit B

LH287 is most similar to LH185. However, the most distinguishing difference is the presence of mottling or speckling on the leaf of LH287. The leaves of LH287 are mottled with yellow-green spots and is not the result of chemical, disease or insect damage as LH287 has been observed at several locations with different planting dates and environmental conditions. In each case this characteristic has been consistent at all locations. The mottling has not been observed on the leaves of LH185. The leaf color of LH287 is slightly lighter green than the leaf color of LH185. When using Munsell Color Charts for Plant Tissues as a reference, the leaf color of LH287 would be classified as 5GY 3/4 and the leaf color of LH185 would be classified as 7.5GY 3/4.

The pericarp of the LH287 kernel is darker in color than the pericarp of the LH185 kernel. When using the Munsell Color Charts for Plant Tissues as a reference, the pericarp color of LH287 would be classified as 10R 5/6 and the pericarp color of LH185 would be classified as 10R 7/4.



OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY

CORN (*Zea mays* L.)

[illegible]

5. LEAF:			Standard Deviation			Sample Size		
* <u>1</u> <u>0.3</u> cm Width of Ear Node Leaf	<u>.52</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>9</u> <u>5</u>	<u>.60</u>	<u>50</u>			
* <u>7</u> <u>0.0</u> cm Length of Ear Node Leaf	<u>9.47</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>7</u> <u>0.1</u>	<u>1.92</u>	<u>50</u>			
* <u>5</u> Number of leaves above top ear	<u>1.39</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>.31</u>	<u>50</u>			
<u>3</u> <u>2</u> degrees Leaf Angle (measure from 2nd leaf above ear at anthesis to stalk above leaf)	<u>6.32</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>3</u> <u>7</u>	<u>9.75</u>	<u>50</u>			
* <u>0</u> <u>2</u> Leaf Color (Munsell code <u>5GY 3/4</u>)			<u>0</u> <u>2</u> (Munsell code <u>7.5GY 3/4</u>)					
<u>2</u> Leaf Sheath Pubescence (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9=like peach fuzz)			<u>2</u>					
<u>5</u> Marginal Waves (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9=many)			<u>4</u>					
<u>6</u> Longitudinal Creases (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9=many)			<u>3</u>					

6. TASSEL:			Standard Deviation			Sample Size		
* <u>5</u> Number of Primary Lateral Branches	<u>1.39</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>50</u>			
<u>4</u> <u>3</u> Branch Angle from Central Spike	<u>13.63</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u>	<u>10.20</u>	<u>50</u>			
* <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>3</u> cm Tassel Length (from top leaf collar to tassel tip)	<u>4.23</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u>	<u>2.96</u>	<u>50</u>			
<u>7</u> Pollen Shed (Rate on scale from 0=male sterile to 9=heavy shed)			<u>7</u>					
<u>0</u> <u>7</u> Anther Color (Munsell code <u>5Y 8/8</u>)			<u>0</u> <u>7</u> (Munsell code <u>2.5GY 8/6</u>)					
<u>0</u> <u>1</u> Glume Color (Munsell code <u>5GY 7/6</u>)			<u>0</u> <u>2</u> (Munsell code <u>5GY 5/6</u>)					
<u>1</u> Bar Glumes (Glume Bands): 1=Absent 2=Present			<u>1</u>					

7a. EAR (Unhusked Data):			Standard Deviation			Sample Size		
* <u>0</u> <u>1</u> Silk Color (3 days after emergence) (Munsell code <u>2.5GY 8/4</u>)			<u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>olive Green</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> (Munsell code <u>5Y 7/4</u>)					
<u>0</u> <u>1</u> Fresh Husk Color (25 days after 50% silking) (Munsell code <u>5GY 7/6</u>)			<u>0</u> <u>1</u> (Munsell code <u>2.5GY 7/6</u>)					
<u>2</u> <u>1</u> Dry Husk Color (65 days after 50% Silking) (Munsell code <u>7.5 YR 7/4</u>)			<u>2</u> <u>1</u> (Munsell code <u>7.5YR 7/4</u>)					
* <u>1</u> Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright 2=Horizontal 3=Pendent			<u>1</u>					
<u>5</u> Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose to 9=very tight)			<u>5</u>					
<u>2</u> Husk Extension (at harvest): 1=Short (ears exposed) 2=Medium (<8 cm) 3=Long (8-10 cm beyond ear tip) 4=Very Long (>10 cm)			<u>2</u>					

7b. EAR (Husked Ear Data):			Standard Deviation			Sample Size		
* <u>1</u> <u>6.1</u> cm Ear Length	<u>1.34</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2</u> <u>0.4</u>	<u>1.31</u>	<u>50</u>			
* <u>4</u> <u>2.1</u> mm Ear Diameter at mid-point	<u>2.10</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>3</u> <u>8.5</u>	<u>1.70</u>	<u>50</u>			
<u>9</u> <u>7.5</u> gm Ear Weight	<u>27.21</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8.0</u>	<u>16.58</u>	<u>50</u>			
* <u>1</u> <u>4</u> Number of Kernel Rows	<u>.97</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>50</u>			
<u>2</u> Kernel Rows: 1=Indistinct 2=Distinct			<u>2</u>					
<u>1</u> Row Alignment: 1=Straight 2=Slightly Curved 3=Spiral			<u>1</u>					
<u>8.8</u> cm Shank Length	<u>1.46</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1</u> <u>3.4</u>	<u>1.84</u>	<u>50</u>			
<u>1</u> Ear Taper: 1=Slight 2=Average 3=Extreme			<u>2</u>					

8. KERNEL (Dried):

Standard Deviation

Sample Size

Standard Deviation

Sample Size

1 1.3 mm Kernel Length.80501 1.3.60509.8 mm Kernel Width.50509.5.50505.0 mm Kernel Thickness.60505.0.40507 1.6 % Round Kernels (Shape Grade)5.05157 8.12.76151 Aleurone Color Pattern: 1=Homozygous 2=Segregating1(*) 1 9 Aleurone Color (Munsell code 2.5Y 8/2)1 9 (Munsell code 2.5Y 8/2)* 0 8 Hard Endosperm Color (Munsell code 7.5YR 6/10)0 8 (Munsell code 2.5Y 8/6)* 0 3 Endosperm Type: 1=Sweet (su1) 2=Extra Sweet (sh2) 3=Normal Starch
4=High Amylose Starch 5=Waxy Starch 6=High Protein 7=High Lysine
8=Super Sweet (se) 9=High Oil 10=Other0 32 9.8 gm Weight per 100 Kernels (unsized sample).37153 1.5.6115

9. COB:

Standard Deviation

Sample Size

Standard Deviation

Sample Size

* 2 9.9 mm Cob Diameter at mid-point1.50502 7.11.30501 9 Cob Color (Munsell code 2.5Y 8/2)1 4 (Munsell code 10R 5/6)

10. DISEASE RESISTANCE (Rate from 1 (most susceptible) to 9 (most resistant):

leave blank if not tested; leave Race or Strain Options blank if polygenic):

A. Leaf Blights, Wilts, and Local Infection Diseases

— Anthracnose Leaf Blight (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)— Common Rust (*Puccinia sorghi*)— Common Smut (*Ustilago maydis*)8 Eyespot (*Kabatiella zeae*)— Goss's Wilt (*Clavibacter michiganense* spp. *nebraskense*)— Gray Leaf Spot (*Cercospora zeae-maydis*)9 Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (*Bipolaris zeicola*) Race 39 Northern Leaf Blight (*Exserohilum turcicum*) Race 1— Southern Leaf Blight (*Bipolaris maydis*) Race —— Southern Rust (*Puccinia polysora*)— Stewart's Wilt (*Erwinia stewartii*)— Other (Specify) —8 Race 38 Race 1— Race —

B. Systemic Diseases

— Corn Lethal Necrosis (MCMV and MDMV)— Head Smut (*Sphacelotheca reiliana*)— Maize Chlorotic Dwarf Virus (MCDV)— Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV)— Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus (MDMV) Strain —— Sorghum Downy Mildew of Corn (*Peronosclerospora sorghi*)— Other (Specify) —— Strain —

C. Stalk Rots

— Anthracnose Stalk Rot (*Colletotrichum graminicola*)— Diplodia Stalk Rot (*Stenocarpella maydis*)— Fusarium Stalk Rot (*Fusarium moniliforme*)— Gibberella Stalk Rot (*Gibberella zeae*)— Other (Specify) —

D. Ear and Kernel Rots

— Aspergillus Ear and Kernel Rot (*Aspergillus flavus*)— Diplodia Ear Rot (*Stenocarpella maydis*)— Fusarium Ear and Kernel Rot (*Fusarium moniliforme*)— Gibberella Ear Rot (*Gibberella zeae*)— Other (Specify) —

11. INSECT RESISTANCE (Rate from 1 (most susceptible) to 9 (most resistant):
Leave blank if not tested):

	Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
— Banks Grass Mite (<i>Oligonychus pratensis</i>)				
— Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>)				
— Leaf-Feeding				
— Silk Feeding :				
— _____ mg larval wt.				
— Ear Damage				
— Corn Leaf Aphid (<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i>)				
— Corn Sap Beetle (<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i>)				
— European Corn Borer (<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>)				
— 1st Generation (Typically Whorl Leaf Feeding)				
— 2nd Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feeding)				
— Stalk Tunneling :				
— _____ cm tunneled/plant				
— Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)				
— Leaf-Feeding				
— Silk-Feeding :				
— _____ mg larval wt.				
— Maize Weevil (<i>Sitophilus zeamaze</i>)				
— Northern Rootworm (<i>Diabrotica barberi</i>)				
— Southern Rootworm (<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i>)				
— Southwestern Corn Borer (<i>Diatraea grandiosella</i>)				
— Leaf Feeding				
— Stalk Tunneling :				
— _____ cm tunneled/plant				
— Two-spotted Spider Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)				
— Western Rootworm (<i>Diabrotica virgifera virgifera</i>)				
— Other (Specify) _____				

12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS:

<u>7</u> Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on a scale from 1=worst to 9=excellent.)	<u>7</u>
<u>0.0</u> % Dropped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis)	<u>0.0</u>
<u>0.0</u> % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping	<u>0.0</u>
<u>43.0</u> % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging	<u>0.0</u>
<u>0.0</u> % Post-anthesis Root Lodging (at 65 days after anthesis)	<u>0.0</u>
_____ Kg/ha Yield of Inbred Per Se (at 12-13% grain moisture)	_____

13. MOLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data available but not supplied; 2=data supplied)

0 Isozymes 0 RFLP's 0 RAPD's

REFERENCES:

- Butler, D.R. 1954. A System for the Classification of Corn Inbred Lines. PhD Thesis. Ohio State University.
Emerson, R.A., G.W. Beadle, and A.C. Fraser. 1935. A Summary of Linkage Studies in Maize. Cornell A.E.S., Mem. 180.
Farr, D.F., G.F. Billis, G.P. Chamuris, A.Y. Rossman. 1989. Fungi on Plant and Plant Products in the United States. The American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN.
Inglett, G.E. (Ed.) 1970. Corn: Culture, Processing, Products. Avi Publishing Company, Westport, CT.
Jugenheimer, R.W. 1976. Corn: Improvement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
McGee, D.C. 1988. Maize Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 150 pp.
Munsell Color Chart for Plant Tissues. Macbeth. P.O. Box 230. Newburgh, N.Y. 12551-0230
The Mutants of Maize. 1968. Crop Science Society of America, Madison, WI.
Shurtleff, M.C. 1980. Compendium of Corn Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 105 pp.
Sprague, G.F., and J.W. Dudley (Editors). 1988. Corn and Corn Improvement, Third Edition. Agronomy Monograph 18. ASA, CSSA, SSSA, Madison, WI.
Stringfield, G.H. Maize Inbred Lines of Ohio. Ohio A.E.S., Bul. 831. 1959.
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1936, 1937. Yearbook.

COMMENTS (eg. state how heat units were calculated, standard inbred seed source, and/or where data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D):

$$GDD = \frac{T_{max} + T_{min}}{2} - 50^{\circ}F$$

$$T_{max} < 86^{\circ}F$$

$$T_{min} \geq 50^{\circ}F$$

STANDARD SEED SOURCE: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

DATA COLLECTED @ WILLIAMSBURG, IA 1999

Additional Description of the Inbred

Exhibit D

LH287 is a medium season field corn inbred line that flowers approximately 2 similar to LH185. It appears to be a very good pollinator.

LH287 contributes superior yield potential and good stress tolerance to its hybrids. Hybrids containing LH287 tend to display a consistent girthy ear and improved plant health than LH185 in comparable crosses. LH287 has shown excellent combining ability with members of the Stiff Stalk family, but should be used in combination with Stiff Stalk inbreds that have very good fall root strength.

Notes from

Exhibit C: After some thought and evaluation, I have concluded that the reason for the large standard deviations in my statistical analysis is poor experimental design. I neglected to take into account the effect the end plants in the row have in my analysis. One to sometimes four plants at the end of each row have a dramatic effect on the standard deviation of the individual plants being evaluated. My understanding of this effect on this statistical function and its contribution to variance components was poor. To correct this flaw in my analysis, I will not allow my technician to measure these end plants. I will also more closely monitor the growth and uniformity of the individual plants in the row being evaluated.

Preliminary

Search Results: LH287 and CM105 differ in cob color. The cob color of LH287 is white (2.5Y 8/2) while the cob color of CM105 is red (10R 4/6). LH287 flowers on average later than CM105. Enclosed is flowering data averaged over three years from two of our research locations indicating LH287 flowers later than CM105.

Inbred	Iowa 1998-2000				Minnesota 1998-2000			
	Days to		GDUs to		Days to		GDUs to	
	50% Poll	50% Silk	50% Poll	50% Silk	50% Poll	50% Silk	50% Poll	50% Silk
LH287	78	78	1518	1507	82	82	1551	1560
CM105	70	71	1304	1344	72	74	1343	1385

200000121



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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

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EXHIBIT E
STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

1. NAME OF APPLICANT(S) HOLDEN'S FOUNDATION SEEDS L.L.C.	2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER Ex4674	3. VARIETY NAME LH287
4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP Code, and Country) 503 S. MAPLEWOOD AVENUE PO BOX 839 WILLIAMSBURG, IA 52361	5. TELEPHONE (include area code) (319)668-1100	6. FAX (include area code) (319)668-2453
7. PVPO NUMBER 200000121		
8. Does the applicant own all rights to the variety? Mark an "X" in appropriate block. If no, please explain. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
9. Is the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or U.S. based company? If no, give name of country _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
10. Is the applicant the original owner? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If no, please answer the following: a. If original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is (are) the original owner(s) a U.S. national(s)? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If no, give name of country _____ b. If original rights to variety were owned by a company, is the original owner(s) a U.S. based company? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If no, give name of country _____ 11. Additional explanation on ownership (If needed, use reverse for extra space):		

PLEASE NOTE:

Plant variety protection can be afforded only to owners (not licensees) who meet one of the following criteria:

1. If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that person must be a U.S. national, national of a UPOV member country, or national of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
2. If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employed the original breeder(s), the company must be U.S. based, owned by nationals of a UPOV member country, or owned by nationals of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
3. If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the original owner and the applicant must meet one of the above criteria.

The original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who directed final breeding. See Section 41(a)(2) of the Plant Variety Protection Act for definition.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

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